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the writer is at home in the characteristics of the different periods and in the general style, but is somewhat prone to minimize its excellencies and enlarge on its defects. There are other chapters on works in metal; works in wood and ivory; on leather and stuffs; and on jewelry and cylinders.

III. *Persian art.* For Persian, as for Babylonian art, perhaps the most important studies and excavations have been made by a Frenchman. The writer's review of this branch of his subject is founded in great part on M. Dieulafoy's *Art Antique de la Perse* and his excavations at Susa, as well as the great work of Flandin and Coste. There are chapters on civil architecture, on sculpture, on painting and enamel work, on religious and sepulchral monuments, and on engraved stones and jewelry.

IV. *The Hittites.* In treating of Hittite archæology, the writer divides it into (a) the monuments of Syria, a mere barbarous reproduction of Assyrian art; (b) those of Kappadokia, which show a compromise between the influences of Egypt and Assyria, though the latter is especially strong; and (c) those of Asia Minor.

v. *Jewish art.* The temple of Jerusalem is restored according to M. de Vogüé's theories, which are closely followed in every respect. The decoration and furniture of the temple, the civil architecture and the tombs, are treated separately.

VI. *Phœnician and Kypriote art.* The temples, of which so little is known, the better-known civil architecture, the tombs, sculpture in its different phases and periods, especially in Kypros, and ceramics, glass, bronzes, jewelry and engraved stones, are summarily exhibited in as many chapters.

The method of the book is clear, the style pleasant, the erudition sure, the correspondence of parts good, and the illustrations numerous, well-chosen, and, though small, are executed with accuracy and artistic delicacy. It will serve admirably as a text-book.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

ISAAC BLOCH. *Inscriptions tumulaires des anciens cimetières Israélites d'Alger.* 8vo, pp. III-142. Paris, 1888.

The first three chapters are devoted to an historical account of the Jewish cemeteries of Algiers. These are followed by a description of forty-eight sepulchral slabs with the text and translation of their inscriptions, which are sometimes bilingual, Hebrew and Spanish. To this is added a full biography and bibliography of the persons buried under these slabs, beginning in the XIII century.—H. D. DE GRAMMONT in *Revue Critique*, 1889, No. 3.

GUIL. BUECHNER. *De Neocoria.* 8vo, pp. 132. Giessen, 1888, Ricker.

This is a treatise on the obscure question of the Asiatic cities called, on inscriptions or coins, *neocoria*, because they possessed one or more temples